HIS LAWYERS ASK THE MEN WHO FOUND HIM QUILTY TO SIGN A PETITION TO JUDGE BARRETT. Sharp's physician yesterday reported that there had been no material change in his condition in the last twenty-four hours. Sharp rose 19:30 and for breakfast had some clam broth. That and milk with occasionally some crackers are about all he caes. His sominlaw, daughter and grandson visited him. Mrs. Sharp sticks as close to the jail as he does and is unsatisful here attention to him.

Pemitting in her attention to him.

Public interest has been diverted from Sharp to the Public interest has been diverted from Sharp to the efforts that Mr. Stickney is making to secure a light sentence for his client by getting the jurors who sonvicted bim to sign a petition to Judge Barrett, praying that Sharp he let off with a fine of \$5,000 because of his physical infirmities. Mr. Stickney has been working on the avmpathes of the jurors by showing them the certificate algued by Drs. Loomis, Jacobi and Draper stating that Sharp's health is extremely precapious, that in a y event he can in all probability live puly a tew years, and that imprisonment would speedily cause his death.

W. J. Canfield, who was foreman of the Sharp jury, returned from Long Branch yeaterday. He had been

W. J. Canneld, who was foreign of the Sharp jury, turned from Long Branch yeaterday. He had been aying there to recover from the effects of the trial his own constitution and was, therefore, in a good boot to appreciate Sharp's sufferings. Besides thus is naturally of a strongly sympathetic temperament d disposed to temper justice with mercy. The puniment presented by the code for Sharp's offence is a cot \$5,000 or less, ten years in the State prison or s, or both fine and imprisonment up to the extreme sits.

less, or both fine and imprisonment up to the extreme limits.

Mr. Candeld said that he had signed the petition that morning and not on the previous night as had been reported, and he signed it conditionally that it Judge Barrett grants the petition Sharp's lawyers will abandon all efforts to get the sentence reversed. It can be imagined that they would readily consent to this, because Sharp an well afford to spare \$5,000, and they can detend their assent to the sentence by asserting that though convinced Sharp is innocent, the worry of another trial would surely kill him and it is better that he should rest under the stigma of guilt than be barre—to death. Mr. Candeld said that he had considered the case well and was satisfied that the interests of justice would be sufficiently served if the firs alone were imposed upon Sharp. He wished it understood that he had been led to take this view solely because of Sharp's physical condition, his extreme age, and the assurance of his physicians, men of unquestioned ability, that impresonment would prove fatal to him. He had not been led to adoot this view by the consideration urged es pertinaciously by the defence at the time of the trial that even if Sharp were technically guilty there were extenuating circumstances that ought to secure him against pronishment. fence at the time of the trial that even it Sharp were technically guilty there were extenuating circumstances that ought to secure him against ponishment. Mr. Canfield said that he regarded bribery as one of the worst curses that could afflict a community, but be thought the moral effect of conviction in Sharp's case would not be lessened by making the sentence a fine only, particularly it it were understood that that concession to mercy was made simply because of Sharp's age and ill health. He added that several jurors had signed the petition and he hoped that they would all sign it.

rors had signed the petition and we hoped that they rould all sign it.

Thomas B. Kerr, whose health would not permit is attendance at the Sharp trial, but who began to leand atter the trial was ended, has gone to West oint with his family. He is under a bond of \$50,000 appear for trial when summoned. At the District-torney's office, it was said that so fear was lelt that ir. Kerr would endeavor to escape trial by following se example of certain Aldermen. Mr. Kerr is not garded as a rich man to whom the loss of \$50,000 ould be but a small matter, and it is generally consided that the evidence against him is not nearly sorong as it was against Sharp.

ded that the evidence against him is not nearly so ong as it was against Sharp. Iacques Kahn, who was the third juror, refused to sun a petition, although Mr. Stickney labored hard with m. "I objected to the manner in which the petition is drawn up," he said to a reporter of The TRIBUNE it night. "I think it never ought to have been prested to us. I toid Mr. Stickney that I thought the rors were quite competent to draw up a petition them yeas, and that if they were brought together and acreed on a petition I would affix my signature to it. I obtained to the petition because it would seemingly place in jurors who signed it in the attitude of presuming to truct Judge Barrett as to what sentence he should pose. If that clause had been stricken out which greated that a fine only should be imposed upon him, is making the petition in effect merely a plea for lency—a sort of emphasis of our recommendation to roy, when we rendered our verdict—I would not have ected to signing it.

isnoy—a sort of emphasis of our recommendation to recy, when we rendered our verdict—I would not have lected to signing it.

For my own part, I should feel that the requirements justice were fully satisfied if Mr. Sharp were punished tha fine only, in consideration of his age and infirmis.

But it is to be presumed that Judge Barrett knows iter than we what the requirements of justice are in scase, and I don't suppose that such a petition, if ned by all the jurors, would in any way affect Judge rett's decision as to what sentence he should impose, appeared to me that Mr. Stickney, by requesting us to na petition recommending that Mr. Starp be puned by a fine only, tacitly abandous his contention that.

Sharp is Innocent. When urging me to that Mr. Sharp was innocent. My reply that was that I feared Mr. Sharp had not confided in na freely as a client should in a lawyer, and that in y case the time had gone by for discussing that matter. Personally I deeply sympathize with Mr. Sharp, betaes of his are and aliments, and still more do I sympaze with his family, but Judge Barrett knows better in I what weight such considerations should have in ing the punishment. I told Mr. Stickney, also, that if the a petition were to be presented to Judge Barrett, it uid be only fair to first hear what the District. Attory might have to say about such a proceeding."

sight have to say about such a proceeding."
rid Clarkson, who occupied the eighth seat in the
box, has declined to sign the petition, and will reury-box, has decided to say the second of the second in court," he use to sign any petition.

"To use a phrase we heard repeatedly in court," he said, "such a proceeding seemed to me entirely 'rirelevant, incompetent and inadmissible. What right have we now, at this hour, to try to influence Judge Barrett with respect to the sentence he may improve the second in t Judge Harrett with respect to the sentence as may im-pose! We have done our duty as jurors, we have been lischarged; our connection with the case now is simply no more than that of any other citizen. All pleas for lenicer, it strikes me, should be made to Judge Barrett

leniency, it strikes me, should be made to Judge Barrett direct."

Theodore Kauffeld, who was the tenth juror, has signed the petition. "I think he has been severely punished already," he said, "and the imposition of a fine, to my mind, will be as said any and more humane than consignment to State Prison."

It was reported last night that five jurors had signed the petition. Ayer S. Marvin declined to sign it unless it were signed by every other juror. Mr. Stickney has yet a few days left to work upon the feelings of the jurors, but his chances of getting anything like a unanimous indorsement of the petition would seem to be hopeless.

like a unanimous indorsement of the petition would seem to be hopeless. It legal circles Mr. Stickney's action was the subject of much comment, and the general bunchasion reached was that it was ill-advised, unpres dented and undignified, and would not help Sharp a bit. Sharp retired early last night, and the cooling effects of the rain made those about him hopeful that he we ald enjoy a good night's

CLAIMING LAND IN PHILADELPHIA.

PITTEBURG, July 9 (Special) - A meeting of heirs to the Powell estate in Phils aphia, which is worth \$10,000,000, was held this afternoon. Eli Powell, who was asked to give a history of the claim, said: "The estate amounts in all to about 1,200 acres in various parts of Philadelp in city and county, and was originally leased in divisions from fifty to two hundred acres. It was obtained from Willam Penn in 1682 by William Powell, who came from Wales in 16 sajoq eq. Walged the year the third generation, of whom I am one, number about eighty; some forty of them reside within 150 miles of Pittsburg. We are in possession of evidence to substantiate our claim and prove our identity as the heirs, and it is probable that a vigorous prosecution will be instituted. The last of the leases expired in December, 1880. The Philadelphia Trust Company places the value at \$10,000,000, but we shall be satisfied with \$3,000,000." in 1682 by William Powell, who came from Wales in

THE CASE OF THE STEAMER WIELAND. TRENTON, N. J., July 9.—United States Commissioner Rowe's report against the Hamburg-American Packet Company was confirmed in the United States Court this between the bark Cornwallis and the respondent's steamer, Wieland, in 1885. The damages claimed by the Steamer, Wieland, in 1885. The damages claimed by the libediant amounted to \$68,300, of which \$46,500 was for the value of the vessel. After a good deal of testimony had been taken it was agreed to settle the claim by paying 75 per cent of the total damage—to be ascertained by the commissioner. The parties agreed on all the values except that of the vessel, and that was contested hotty. It was referred to Commissioner Rowe, before whom testimony was taken, lie values the vessel at \$30,192 in his teport, making a total damage of \$45,721 74.

FINDING GOLD IN MICHIGAN. MICAGO, July 9.—A dispatch to The News from Ish-puning, Mich., says: Mesars. Mineke, Hall & Jopling discovered in August, 1886, a vein of gold-bearing quartz discovered in August, 1886, a rein of gold-bearing quartz on the lauds of the Lake Superior Iron Company, six miles northwest of Ishpeming. The discovery caused some excitement, but as the discoverers could not get a lease of the property the find was not developed. Six weeks ago, Joseph S. Fay, of Boston, Mass., general manager of the Lake Superior Company, visited the gold discovery, and by his orders the company began work exploring. Yesterday the explorers found an eight-inch reas of quartatic earrying gold in large quantities. The one was prought to the city and assayed. It was found to be rich in the precious metal. When the quartz is broken the gold will hold it together.

RETURN OF A CAPTURED BATTLE FLAG. RARRIEBURG, July 9 (Special).—At the second battle of all Run on August 29, 1862, a portion of the Color Company of the 56th Pennsylvania Regiment with the miors was captured by the rebels. Not long ago Adjuncti-General Hastings received a letter from Captain Issues, of the 92d Illinoia, now living at Thomston, ill, stating that in 1865, when his regiment assued, ill, stating that in 1865, when his regiment assued. missed at the capture of Raieigh, N. C., he found sus-pended in the rebel capitol the flag of the 56th Pennayi-vanis, which had been captured by the 6th North Carolina. Captain towis kept the flag, but now wisebed in return it to Pennayivania. The flag arrived yesterday black, save where torn by the trees when it was captured. Colonel Hoffman has been informed of the return of the lag.

THE CHARGES AGAINST H. P. BEECHER. THE CHARGES AGAINST H. F. REECHER.
WASHINGTON, July 9.—The charges against ex-Collister H. F. Beecher in a dispatch from San Frantime are regarded at the Treasury Department as an
distory. They were investigated months ago and
famined. That the Department does not consider
like. Beecher guilty of frauds upon the revenue is evinced by the fact that he is now employed as a special agent in the same district over which he formerly had charge as collector. In speaking of the case today, Secretary Fairchild said it was so old he had almost forgotten it.

THE GLADSTONE TESTIMONIAL. FORMALLY PRESENTED TO HIM YESTERDAY

AMERICANS PRESENT-SPEECH OF MR. PULITZER-

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY.

LONDON, July 9.—This afternoon at Dollis Hill, in the presence of a large number of guests invited by Mrs. Gladstone to a garden party, the American testimonial to Mr. Gladstone was formally presented to the ex-Premier and afterward exhibited by him to the guests. The presentation speech was made by Joseph Pulitzer, of *The New-York World*. Mr. Pulitzer was accompunied to Dollis Hill by Mrs. Pulitzer, Perry Belmont, of New-York; Patrick A. Collins, of Boston; James McLean, of the New-York Associated Press; Richard M. Walters and C. C. Shayne, jr., of New-York, and T. C. Crawford,

London correspondent of The World. Mr. Gladstone received the party of American visitors a few minutes after 4 o'clock, and after shaking their hands and presenting them to Mrs. Gladstone, all proceeded to the lawn, where the testimonial was taken out and stood upon a box. The massive piece of silverwork was most carefully examined and admired by Mr. Glad stone and Mrs. Gladstone. It was the first time either of them had ever seen it, Mr. Gladstone then faced Mr. Pulitzer and the two gentlemen formally bowed. Mr.

In one sentiment they all units: that is their love of freedom, their hatred of appression, their objection to privileged
inequality and injustice, their opposition to wrong however ancient, their abhorrance of concrision on the one hand or
ever ancient, their abhorrance of concrision on the one hand or
ever ancient, their abhorrance of concrision on the one hand or
evine on the other as methods of reform, in their sympathy
with suffering, in their respect for just right of property, is
not upon hatred and defiance of the clearly ascertaints of
five people, but upon that will hat soverament must be based,
and you as the formost leaders for their sentiments. They
throughout the world their for these sentiments. They
throughout the world these your corresses the throughout the constitution of the control of
artistoratic principle of government, the privileges of the few
against the wolfare of the many, you stand
on the American side. They aid with you,
cheer you, strengthen you and thank you with
Americanism is home rule. Americans have no desire to intrifers in the relations between the flow control on the rule. They
startes. They know what England has done for überty and
streits and and the United
States. They know what England has done for überty and
streits into all mankind. The, know how your people have Mr. Walters having read the engrossed address, Mr. Gladstone, who had made some notes during the proceedings, spoke with great deliberation and feeling as follows:

After praising the beauty of the gift, he said he did not think so much of what he deserved or might fairly claim as of the profound and irrepressible interest of America in the great Irish cause. [Cries of "Hear, hear!"] He would not dwell upon himself further than to say that, while in public life praise and blame came manner of which, for the most part, public men could not complain. The case of America was peculiar in this respect. From America he had never had anything but and appreciation of whatever efforts it had been in his power to make; the most generous interpretation of everything he had said and a disposition outrunning alike his expections or wishes, to interpret his conduct, not only wisely, but in a manner which the largest charity would scarcely suffice to account for. He would not dwell upon personal matters, which were of minor importance on such an occasion, but he had hardly a greater consolation than the unanimous support he had received in America in the present struggle. ["Hear! hear!"]

personal matters, which were of minor importance on such an occasion, but he had heardly a greater consolation than the unanimous support he had received in America in the present struggle. ["Hear! hear!"] Some of his countrymen, in the false position wherein they had placed themselves, expressed a certain jeniousy of American interference in English affairs. Was he to consider the interference of one nation by the expression of opinion in the afairs of another unjustinable and inholerable? If so, that sentence would fail heavily upon England, because she had been interfering in everybody's concern throughout the world, instructing countries what they onell to do and how to do it.

It was much too late under these circumstances to object to the conduct of Americans when they ventured to advise us on the Irisis question. It would be monstrous and unnatural if Americans did not do it, for feelings of humanity required it at their hands. (Cheerz.) It was not merel an expression of opinion from American England . as long been a recipient of American aims. This great, ancient and wealthy country was not ashamed to partake of the growing wealth of America. We receive American aims to lighten famine in Irisiand, it is our business, if possible, to prevent it, or if it arises to bear the cost thereof. We have received American aims, not for that alone, but for the removal from treland to a happier land a larke portion of the population which load salishury recently designated as a burdensome engagement upon the soil.

While America's operations and remittances were confined to those purposes, mobody complained, but we had now reached another period, when the sympathy of Americans took another form. The irish people were no longer flighting their battle through secret societies; they were diguting a great Parliamentary contest, and they had the support of hardy one in a hundred of the propertied classes in Ireland. America having done that, there were expressions of surprise and indignation, of regret and horror, and es

STERNE CHITTE \ DEN KILLS HIMSELF.

CUTTING HIS THE AT AND WRISTS WITH A RAZOR-

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 9.—Sterne Chittenden, formerly a prominent lawyer in New-York City, committed suicide at Paradise, this county, last night by cutting his throat and both wrists. He was a brother of the Rev. Richard L. Chittenden. He was thought to be of unsound mind,

Mr. Chittenden was for a number of years engaged in the practice of law in the city, and at one time he was said to have considerable property in Brooklyn. Some time ago his mind became affected and he was put under medical treatment and his projectly placed in the care of trousees. Subsequently it was thought that he had entirely recovered. Last fail he applied to Mayor Grace for the removal of the Tax Commissioners for the improper performance of their daties. He was fity-awe years old and annuarried. He had gone to see his brother in Lancaster at the advice of his family to secure rest and quiet. He is said to have left an estate valued at \$100,000.

Mr. Chittenden was visiting his brother, the Rev. B. L. Chittenden, the Episcopal minister at Paradise. Chittenden had at one time considerable practice in New-York and owned property in Brooklyn, but eleven or twelve years ago his miss failed. His property was placed in the hands of trustees and he was confined in asylunes soveral times. When he visited his brother it was thought he had entirely recovered. He was fifty-five years eld and annuarried. Mr. Chittenden was for a number of years engaged in

AN OLD MAN ROBBED AND MURDERED,
ST. Louis, July 8.—A dispatch from Enfania, Indian Territery, asys: "A few days ago three men went to the house of Kamyotubba, an old Checkew, and after killing the old one robbed the family of several hundred dollars. Just three years age the old man was robbed of \$3,000."

DISCORD OF THE KNIGHTS. A SQUABBLE OVER THE CARPET WEAVERS.

THE GENERAL BOARD ASSAILS MORRISON IN A LONG

PAMPHLET-HISTORY OF A STRIKE. PHILADELPHIA, July 9 (Special).-The General Exexplanation yesterday of the trouble with District Assembly No. 126, of New-York, composed of carpet District Assembly. Last evening it was mailed to the secretary of every local assembly in the order.

workers, which ended in the expulsion of the entire pamphlet is quite long and contains all the facts bearing upon the trouble between the quier and Higgins & Co's carpet works and the causes which led not only to the expulsion of the carpet weavers but to the boycott on Higgins's mill as well. It is argued in this document that the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 126 conducted its affairs in a high anded manner in New-York.

In referring to the causes which led to the prepara

tion of the pamphlet the General Executive Board says: "The General Executive Board, or members of it, have been accused of rushing into print in reference to his matter, but this is the first statement of any kind that has been made on the subject by the Gene Executive Board or any member thereof. All the documents, letters, telegrams and testimony the beginning of this uniortunate affair up to the present time are in the possession of your General Executive Board and will be presented to the General Assembly, at Minneapolis for the information of all delegates." At the outset of the explanation the assertion is made that John Morrison the District Master Workman of District Assembly No. 126, Is not a member of the order. There is a good deal of pettifogging argument on this point. "Go back to the records of the General Assembly," reads the pamphlet, "held at Richmond in 1866, and it will be that whole days of the session were devoted to a discussion concerning the right of John Morrison to sit in the convention. The decision at which the convention finally arrived was that John Morrison could not represent a district as a delegate, the decision of the General Master Workman declaring him not a member of the order being sustained. At the close of the session John Morrison was instructed through his friends to restore himself to good standing in L. A. 1,899, and then if he desired to take his transfer card in a legal way no objection would be offered.

Having assalled Morrison in this way the Genera Executive Board enters into an explanation of the trouble with D. A. 126, and begins by stating that the General Board was invited to interfere in the Higgins trouble, and that it did not do so until so A telegram is given from Morrison in which he says: "Get one of the General Executive Board to come on with you immeditately. ahead." With the hope that something might be done to assist D A. 828, Hayes and Aylsworth, of the General Executive Board, were appointed a com-mittee to act with D. A. 126 in settling what ever trouble then existed in the district When Hayes and Aylsworth reached New-York they When Hayes and Ayisworth reached New-York they found members of iocal assembles 2,985, 4,235 and 4,717 assembled in mass-meeting discussing affairs which should have been discussed with closed doors. It was with surprise that the members at that heard for the first time from the lips of John Morrison that a 10 per cent reduction submitted to by the employes of the factory would secure the reinstatement in their places of those who had been discharged. "This is the only instance on record," the pampilet says, "where a person other than the employer or his agent was chosen to amounce to the employer or his agent was chosen to amounce to the employers that they must submit to a reduction of wages for any purp.s. whatever." Here again for the first those your General Executive Et and learned that memoers of the order, Brothers Cunn. gham and Lawson, made a poposition to the firm which they were negotiating to settle the difficulty by competting the employes to submit to a reduction of wages. Obsaturing, January 22, after 5 o clock in the evening, the General Board was informed that District Assembly 126 had decided to strike in Higgins's militat 7,15 o'clock on the next Monday. The following telegram to Morrison was sent at once:

"The General Executive Board cannot approve of 7:15 o'clock on the next Monday. The following telegram to Morrison was sent at once: "The General Executive Board cannot approve of

the demands presented by your Executive Board, brough Brother Lawson to-day. The Executive the demands presented by your Executive Board brough Brosher Lawson to-day. The Executive Board of your district can by proper management keep all in good standing. Also the clause to make the mill a union mill is virtually compelling the company to assist the Districe Assembly in forcing non-union people into the order.

On the following day Alvin Higgins called at the Bingham House and stated that his employes were going to strike at 7:15 a.m. He sign 4 the following agreement:

1 will agree to meet the members of your board in conjunction with the Executive Board of District Assemily 125, for the purpose of talking over and settling completely the trouble now existing in the factory of E. S. Higgins & Co. to-morrow morning, January 24, at the Barrett House at 10 a. m.

The following order was at once sent:

"Do not allow the people of E. S. Higgins's factory to strike to-morrow. Call your executive board to meet the General Executive Board and representatives of the company at the Barrett House at 10 o'clock Monday morning, January 24, for complete settlement

with the factory of E. S. Higgins & Co. and ordered to people out. Later in the day the General Execution of the proposed that the strike be ordered off who Cumingham refused to do this. The next day Morson effected a settlement on the basis he proposed, 5 per cent resuction all around. An agreement w

to that the General Executive Board subsequently of the properties of the subsequently To show how the General Board viewed the standing of those who refused to strike the following telegram is

The order by telegram of January 23, 1887, directed to

those who refused to strike the following telegram is given:
The order by telegram of January 23, 1887, directed to James Cunningham, secretary o District Assembly 128, justified all members who remained in E. S. Hisgins & Co.'s factory, as well as those who retired in consequence of said order. Must assure protection to all who availed themselves of it. It will be borne ie mind that the above order was not rescinded. Therefore, their right to claim protection under the order is conceived by the Board.

"Not withstanding this these members were summarily expelled because they obeyed the order of the General Board. Many were expelled without even the formality of a trial and were discharged by Higgins the next day, Not only were these members deuled the right to work but the honor and fair name of the women who were threw nout of employment were vilianously assailed. Rude jokes, ribaid songs and volkar epithets too foul to mention were the only sreetings those members received from those who were oblited to extend to them a helping hand in their hour of trial and who were pledged to defend their lives, interests and reputations. It was then that the committee, two of whom were satire outsiders, was appointed to investigate the whole matter. The committee consisted of the key. Georee M. Muller, Janes B. Corbitt and W. H. Bailey." The report which is given in full in the pamphlet makes the strongest kind of charges against the executive hoards of District Assembly 126. A letter was sent to E. A. Hisgins requesting him to reinstate all the members discharged by the order of Morrison. The firm refused to do so and 400 members of the order struck by direction of the General Board. Then the three assemblies employed in the mill were suspended for firsting those who had struck. Finally flading that Mr. Higgins refused to notice the General Board and that all the letters sent to him were given to Morrison, the boycott circulars were sent out. All of the assemblies attached to No. 126 declared their intention to disregar

COKEDRAWERS VOTING TO HOLD OUT. TWO HUNDRED SWEDES SURRENDER-NO COKE

MADE. PITTSBURG, July 9 (Special). - Telegram received at 10 o'clock to-night from Everson, Penn., where the convention of Miners' and Mine Laborers' Amaigamated Asso-ciation was in session this afternoon, says it was voted to continue the strike, that the Knights of Labor, who before the struggle began, counselled peace and moderation, hold the key to the situation and the result of its convention on Monday is anxiously awaited. The Knights did not want a strike, but the Amaigamated men were itching for one. The operators say that it is impossible to arrange a sliding scale of wages, because there is at present no fixed price for coke and work must first be resumed. They so informed President Harris, of the Amalgamated Association, who came to Pittsburg this afternoon. The strike has been in progress between nine and ten weeks, and it is estimated that the workmen have lost about \$1,500,000 in wages. It is said the funds of the Amalgamated Association will be used in the purchase of canvas from which tents will be made for the shelter of families which may be evicted.

Reporters who returned to l'ittaburg to-night say that outside of the works where the advance has been granted, not a pound of coke has been made in the entire region, not even at West Leisenring, where the Pinkerton detectives are stationed and where ovens have been fired in order to delude the strikers. The strikers who belong to the Knights of Labor were warned to-day by District Master workman Byrne not to obey any orders to return to work males made by Knights of Labor officials. have lost about \$1,500,000 in wages. It is said the

SPINNERS OBJECTING TO SANDED YARK. FALL RIVER, July 9 (Special).—The following call was lasted to-day by Secretary Howard, of the Spinners Union, calling a general meeting of cotton spinners on

Union, calling a general meeting of cotton spinners on Tuesday night:

There will be business of great importance brought before this nesting. Complaints are heard from nearly every mill in the city realize to interiors ack and that spinning. It makes a spinner still a hard one running around from 0 o'clock in the minior of 10 of the evening in a timesphere ranging the hard one truning around from 0 o'clock in the minior of 120°, when the work has to perform is more than interesting the heip to intense crance, powerly and despair. It is advantaged to the control of the realizable for any corporation to meet the discounts of the precedul. It is an immoral right for any corporation to measure that profits should be figured upon a bans that will give to the nation a generation prematurely oid, biunted in understanding and impaired in intellect, the natural result of excessive labor. It is inexplicable why manufacturers insist upon working and wasts and fy instead of cotton. They seem coverlook the fact that the more wasts they work the more they will have to work; nor every time such mixings ge through the preparation for manufacturing the greater per cent of it will find its way on the foor and in the waste bay instead of being man-

ignanimous as to give a Saturiar half is irk the time thus give a Saturiar half is if hours of the other five days of the e taken for what is called getting on a life way from five to twolve.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN INDIANAPOLIS. RESISTANCE OF THE LEADING DAILIES TO DEMANDS

OF THE TYPOGRAPH CAL UNION. INDIANAPOLIS, July 9 (Special).—A strike last night of the union printers employed on The Journal and The Sentinel, the two leading dailies of Indianapolis, prevented the publication of those papers in their usual form this morning. Each appeared in half the usual size, containing such matter as had been put in type by the printers in the early hours of the night, with a brie editorial announcement of the trouble that had occurred. The suspension of work followed an address that Colonel John C. New, the publisher of The Journal, made to his that he was preparing to emancipate his office from union control, they demanded to know if the report was true. He said that the union had violated the pledges to him two years ago when he consented that his office should be regulated by its rules, that aroltrary demands had been made without consulting the interests mands had been made without consulting the interests of the proprietors, and that reports of the recent meeting of the international Union had appeared, indicating that there was an intention to exact additional concessions on November 1, the character of which the publishers were not allowed to know. He recarded it as hazardous to allow a business involving much capital and great expenses to be subject to the control of an arbitrary power, wholly inconsiderate of the interests of the men furnishing the money for its support. He desired to have something to say recarding the management of his business, and had decided to take The Journal out of union control. In this movement he would be joined by The Sentinel. There would be no reduction of wages and no chauge in the ruies now governing the offices. All who desired to continue work could do so. The printers limediately afterward left their work. Men are arriving in Indianapolis from all directions to take the place of the strikers, and to-morrow the two papers will appear as usual.

The trouble on the Brooklyn cable road has been satisactorily adjusted. A conference was held yesterday be ween Master Workman McGee, of District Assembly No.

a contract similar to that in force on the other roads was drawn up and sirred.

There is a prospect of trouble between the officers and drivers of the Flatbush-ave, line of the Brooklyn City Railway. Thomas F, Callanan, one of the oldes drivers in the company's cuploy, was transferred from the regular to the extra list for violating one of the company's rules. The transfer practically reduces his wages one-half. He is president of the Flatbush Benevolent Association, is a prominent Knight of Labor and is 10pular with the other drivers. It was sais by one of the drivers yesierday that if Callahau is not restored to his old place there will be a tie-up on the Flatbush-ave, line. The strike at the Delamater Iron Works has not changed materially. The firm has succeeded in getting some mouldings from Jersey City and the men sent a delegate there yesterday to stop this.

PHILABELPHIA, July 9 (Special).—The strike of the Standard Oil Company's workmen at Point Breeze is over

Standard Oil Company's workmen at Point Breeze is over and the men who on last Thursday swore with uplifted hands that they would never desert the cause in which they had enlisted are now applying to their old bosses for work at the old rates and under the old regulations. A report has been made to the United German Trades that Browers John F. Betz & Son had dismissed all their union bands and that is the fu ure only non-union men would be engaged by them. The matter will be acted upon decisively at the next meeting, on Friday.

CHICAGO, July 9 .- The strike at the Pullman brick yards has been declared off and 140 men will go to work on Tuesday. The new machines have now been running thirty-six hours with a force of sixty men and the fact that they were going along so smoothly broke the strike. Eighty men reported for duty and the remainder will probably show up by Tuesday.

PITTERURG, July 9.—Discontent is apreading among the Knights of Labor fron and steel workers throughout the country. They are indiguant at the general officers of the order because they have not been granted a char-

OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

SUMMER LIFE ON THE MAINE COAST.

SOME OF THE COTTAGEES AND EARLY HOTEL GUESTS.

OLD ORCHARD, Ma., July 9. -A fresh breeze blowing from the sea at all times gives Old Orchard a delightful temperature, it matters not how oppressive the heat may be in the cities. There are more guests have entered into the full enjoyment of a summer on the coast of Maine. The younger element has given itself up to nathing, boating and gowling, while the older peo-ple delight in the beautiful drives which lead in every direction inland and along the beautiful beach, or else they occupy seats on the plazza and culoy the sea breeze There are many new guests here who have come to re main the entire season. The Old Orchard House orches tra arrives Monday, and on that evening the first hop annually marks the opening of the gay season, so from now on until the first of September the nights will be Orchard House hand will give open-air concerts every norning at 10 o'clock, and Sunday evenings at 8 o'clock,

Ga., have arrived and occupy their beautiful cottage on the sea wall. Blanop Neely, of the Diocese of Maine, with his family

will pass the season at Ferry Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Thompson and family, of Brooklyn, N. Y. have taken their old apartments at the

Colonel Silas Gurney and family, of Boston, are at their cottage near Bay View. Colonel Gurney drives one of the finest turnouts seen at the Beach this season. The family of Dr. Henry G. Beyer, of the United States Navy, from Washington, are summering at the Ocean House.

The Hon. James H. McMullen and family, of Portland, The Hon, James II.

Me, occupy their cottage at Ferry Beach.

The Old Orchard Sea Shell will begin publication next

Monday. The Rambler will suspend publication this sea-

The Old Orchard Sea Sheel will begin publication next Monday. The Rambler will suspend publication this season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Trowbridge and sons, of New-York, registered at the Old Orchard House last week. They will pass the summer at Bar Harlor.

Work on the new water works system is proceeding finely and by the last of the mouth all of Old Orchard's guests will be drinking the famous Indian Spring water. The following people have registered at the different hotels during the past week:

Old Orchard Hous.—Mrs. Clinton, G. Colgate, James T. Raimer, wife and child, C. G. Raimer, Wrs. R. C. Klehmond, Mrs. R. C. Morse and Mrs. F. C. Shemmel, all of New-York; Mrs. Arthur M. Eastman, Manchester, N. H.; George O. Redimend and Mrs. Dr. Trogern, Montreal; Miss Builard, cambridge, Mass; Kev. W. P. White and wife, Philadelphia; J. P. Durvee and wife and Miss. Z. T. Duryee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry H. Forsythe, Mr. George H. Porsyth and H. H. Forsyth, Princeton, N. J.; Mrs. Clitt Wise, Kansas City; and Mrs. William Vise, St. Louis; C. E. Wigdin and family, Havernill, Mass.

Sea Shore House.—R. F. Hamilton, M. H. Gardener, Frank Lynch and wife, Philadelphia; State Senator Snell, of Nebraska; and C. S. Mason, Boone, Giving and F. J. Lynch and wife, Philadelphia; State Senator Snell, of Nebraska; and C. S. Mason, Boone, Hotel Fiske.—A. W. Browne and wife, Miss Florence Browne and maid, Miss M. A. Rhines, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Browne and maid, Miss M. A. Rhines, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Browne and maid, Miss M. A. Rhines, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Browne and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Currier, all of New-York; Mrs. Mrs. Louis.

M. J. Hawley, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mrs. E. A. Bowen, Chicago; H. B. Chambers, Philadelphia; James MoDongail, Jr. and wife, Montreal; and A. H. Edwards, St. Louis.

Rotel Everett.—J. H. Fox and wife, Kansas City, Mrs. Rotel Everett.—J. H. Fox and wife, Nonsea City, Mrs. Rotel Everett.—J. H. Fox and wife, Philadelphia; James McDongail, Jr. and wife, Misson and L. J. Chambers, Philadelphia; James McDongail, Jr. and wife, M

Louis.

Hotel Everett., J. H. Fox and wife, New-York; Mrs.

C. R. Wescott, Washington; F. H. Johnson and L. J.
Weir, Montreal; and R. T. Wilson and wife, Kansas City.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 24 HOURS. WASHINGTON, July 9.—For Massachusetts, local rains, southerly, shifting to westerly winds, stationary tem-

For Connecticut and Eastern New-York, local rains, southerly winds, stationary temperature. For Western New-York, fair weather, westerly winds, stationary temperature.

> TRIBUNE LOCAL OCSERVATIONS. 30.0

TW HOURS, Moraing. Night. 12345678910121234567891011 29.5 In the diagram a continuous line shows the barem tric flac-trations yesterday, as observed at the United States Signal Service station in this city. The dashes indicate the tempera-ture noted at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Breadway.

TRIBUSE OFFICE, July 10-1 . M .- Yesterday morning was clear and hot, but after noon the sky became over-cast and rain fell in parts of the city. It also became much cooler. The temperature ranged between 73° and 88", the average (791s", being 41g° higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 41g° lower than on Friday.

In and near this city today there will probably be cloudy weather, with occasional showers.

SOME BOWERY ACTORS GO ON STRIKE. The actors and actresses who had been playing in Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the National Theatre, in the Bowery, went on strike last evening, because they had Bowery, went on strike last evening, occause they had not been paid. Fully 100 persons had paid for admission, and they became impatient after they had waited until nearly 9 o'clock for the curtain to rise. At length it was announced from the stage that there would be no performance, and that all persons who had paid to get into the theatre would have their money returned at the door. In the scram bie for the door a number of men and boys lost their hats and had their clothing torn, while considerable damage was done to the chairs in the auditorium. The manacer did not appear at the door to pay back any money, and the police were obliged to drive away the crowd from in front of the theatre by force.

CHILDREN IN THE CATSKILLS.

THE WORK OF THE FRESH-AIR FUND. TENEMENT-HOUSE GIRLS AND BOYS TAKEN TO GREE E COUNTY-A HEARTY WELCOME. HUNTER, N. Y., July 8 .- Greene County was not any

oo large for the sixty-six fresh-air children who left the city on Tuesday morning for a fortnight's visit among the Catskill Mountains.

The little ones, all poor and needy, had been selected by Doctor C. C. Vinton and Doctor A. S. Duniel from-tenement-houses in the over-crowded East Side District, and a large number of them had been taken from the Women's Dispensary of the New-York Intirmary. Altogether it was an interesting group. One girl of the party, a blind and delicate child, who received unceasing attention from her two little sisters and a brother, wa very anxious to go to the country, so that she "could

Too sturdy young lads, burning with an ambition to become farmers, and one little girl will secure perma nent homes among the big hills of Greene County.

In one of the parties of twenty-eight, ten of the children are fatherless, and two. beside the banks of the Hudson, the children were charmed with the new experiences which met them on every side-with the wonderful tunnels, and the river, try scenes. A journey of five hours brought them to when the party ended their ride, but the pouring rain could not dampen the bright hopes and the expectat eagerness of the boys and girls, nor the enthusiasm of the eagerness of the boys and gris, nor the entainstant of the country to greet them. Although tired and worn with travel, there was a prospect in the wagon rides which the children were to take to Windham, Ashiand, Jewett, Big Hollow and Michell Hollow, which they coult not realst, and the general enthusiasm was expressed in all sorts of exclamations and manifestations of delight.

of delight.

Beiore the wagons departed on their journey a substantial tunch was provided for every child through the kindly forethought of the tev. Benjamin Parsons, of the Pre-byterian Church of Windham, a most suthusiastic worker for the ch.Liren. Thus the ride over the big mountains resolved itself into a picuic excursion, which the rain and the wind were powerless to affect. Windham was to receive the lar-est quota of children, and the Rev. Benjamin Parsons and ar. Leon Brissack had come over to it inter to lead the wagon-loads of children over the mountain roads to that beautiful village. The A-shland delegation accompanied this party to Windham, and then rode seven or eight miles further to their destination.

destination.

The excursionists were royally welcomed at each pl The excursionists were royally welcomed at each place and especially at Windham, where the people were verenthisiastic over the little visitors. The porcues of tavarious hotels were lined with people, who waved the handkerchiefs and shouted a hearty welcome as the party drove through the town. Throughout the town also, the people were gathered together, eager to plat the "Fresh-Airs," as they called them, at their case, an determined to uphold the reputation of their village is hospitality. The children responded to all these overture with shouts of approval, and when a large party on on of the notel plazzag cried out: "We're giad to see you the little ones, in a linstant, shouted back, "So be we it was almost dark when the last child had been assigned to its proper quarters, and the kind-hearted people of windham, no doubt, believed that the rain was a blosse thing, inasmuch as it brought with it such a happy crow of young people.

will be entertained at Windham by the following ladies and gendemen: Mrs. Alfred Atwater, Mrs. Edwin Brackett, Mrs. truman Johnston, Mrs. George Robertson, Mrs. George Graham, Mrs. Omer Hitchcock, 4rs. Thompkins, Mrs. Milo Osborn, Mrs. Leonard Brissack, Mrs. O. R. Coe, Mrs. Commer, Mrs. Embry Howard, Mrs. Willia u fl. Phelps, Mrs. Elbert Barney, Mrs. John France, Mrs. Mouroe Carr, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Hitch-cock.

France, Mrs. Mouroe Carr, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Hitch-cock.

At Ashland, thirteen miles distant from Hunter, the children were looked after by Dr. William B. Snow, who distributed them among the following persons: Mrs. Brownell, Ssymour Weed, Mrs. Afclobert Tompkins, Mrs. Erneat Hall and Mrs. W. B. Snow. At Jewett Mrs. O. T. Bathey, David Pond, James Campbell and Mrs. Philo Pangman received the little visitors, and at Mitchell Hollow they were carefully housed by Charles Mahen, Horace Mahen, Louis Howard, John Parks, Henry Cast, John Sutton and Webster Howard. The entertainers of Big Hollow consisted of Ira Reynolds, Jabes Garnum, Mrs. Rockson and Mrs. Chauloey Peck. Mrs. Caro G. Eaton, of Irvington, N. J., accompanied the party, which returns to the city at the expiration of two weeks. JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE.

SYRACUSE, July 9.-Guy M. Clark, clerk to Divisio Engineer Stebbins in the Canal Office here, is missing On saturday last he was given several hundred dollar with which to pay off the men working outside the city and he has not since been seen.

NEWBURG, July 9 .- The body of an unknown man

explosion was heard, but no attention was paid to it.
Last night nous of the workmen returned to camp, and
this morning search was made for them. When near the
place where the blasting hat been going on a large fleel
of vultures were seen upon the trees. The searching
party made a horrible discovery. The 1,000 pounds of
powder and prematurely exploded, and not a man was
let to tell the tale. Two mules were also killed. A
spark from an iron bar that was being hammered is supposed to have ignited the powder.

A POPULAR EXCURSION TOUR. The tour of the American Trosachs which became so popular last season with tourists and pleasure seekers. popular last acason with todrines and present sections will be opened by the Eric Railway to morrow and continue daily, except sundays, during the season. As the entire trip can be easily made to a day it will doubtless be equally as popular this season as last. The tour consists of a sail up the Hudson to Newburg, thence by rail to Warwick, stage over Beilvale Mountains to head of Greenwood Lake, by steamer through the lake, and rail to New York.

Her Failing. Counsess (in bathing costume Snavely f may be shared in real estate speculation hu-bind has "got thar" in real estate speculation — "8-shi Whar's the snuff "—(Tid Bits.

## The Best Remedy

may give temperary relief; but Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes a positive and permanent cure, as thousands can tostify all over the country.

"My stemach, liver and kidneys were in a disordered con dition for years," writes R. Wild, of Hutto, Texas, " and I never found any medicine to relieve me, until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparille. Less than six bottles of this remedy cured me."

a severe sufferer from Dyspepsia, trying, in vam, all the usua remedica. At last she began to take Ayer's Saresparille, an only three bottles restored her to perfect health.

"I have gone through terrible suffering from Dyspep Indigestion," writes C. J. Bodeman, 145 Columbia at, Cambridgeport, Mass., "and can straly say Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Aver's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price, \$1 ; six bottles, \$6. Worth \$5 a bottle.



PAINFUL ILLS AND DISORDERS SUF-FERED BY WOMEN EVERYWHERE.

It relieves pain, promotes a regular and healthy ecurrence of periods and is a great help to young girls and to women past maturity. It strengthens the back and the pelvic organs, bringing relief and comfort to tired women who stand all day in

home, shop and factory
Leucorrhora, Inflammation, Ulceration and Displacements of the Uterus have been cured by it,
as women everywhere gratefully testify. Regular physicians often prescribe it

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" mailed to any sdy sending stamp to the Laboratory, Lynn, Mass.

## HARRIET HUBBARD AYER.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

Mrs. Ayer's "Vita Nnova (New Life) is the poor man's medicine because it cores quickly -aving time and doctor's bills. It will prevent squarroke, it will cure congestive head-aches, neuraigia, malaria, mental depression, wrakening of the vital forces, aleep'essams and all disor fers of the stom-ach It will enable the workingman to keep at his work

ach It will enable the workingman to keep at his work Read the following letters, which speak for themselves, one being from the Assistant District-Attorney of New-York and the other from the leading divine of Chicago:

My Dear Mus, Ayer: I have delayed my acknowledgment of your grit chiefly to give you my deliverate judgment upon the merits of your bone. I may now write you that after a trial of a week during which I have conformed to the directions on the label, I am convinced that "Vite Nuova" is all that you claim it to be. I have used it with, perhaps, greater confidence than others might, because I knew rou would not recomment has earnestly any mixture which did not have the you was great, ny mixture which did not have the you was great, ny mixture which work in the Shary becan to take it after four works a cast; work in the Shary bean to take it after four works a cast; work in the Shary and stided to my physical vitality, out has clarified the mind and should be it action. and atimulited its action.

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LAKE GENEVA, Wis, June 'S. 1887.

DEAR PRIEND MES ATES: You and I have so long been personal (riends that I am almost atract that my regard for you help make your 'Y its Nuova 'better than other medicanes. It finds in my organism an enemy that has "held the fort" for thirty years but it has already brought me peace and hope. It has great merit as a help to nature. I am slad it is not a megical compound our the june of some plant found in the heart of Africa by some heave squided tramp, but it is welly rational and scientific. With kindest wishes, your triend,

Mrs. Ayer has similar letters from Hon. S. S. Cox. Hon, John Russell oung, Hon. Amos J. Cummings, Steele Mackays, esq., John F. Chamberin, esq., and many others. These landra-ments must comman sport attention and confidence. Do not waste your money on quark meatroms manufactured by unknown charlatans and in lorsed by unknown people from unknown towns far from your homes.

If "Vita Noura" fails to cure, your money will be returned. If unobtainable of your druggist, refuse all substitutes and order by mail of HABRIET HUBBARD AVER, or 39 and 41 Park place, Neg, York

RUINS IN THE WEST.

TWO DESERTED VILLAGES.

THE STORY OF A LAND BOOM IN THE SUBURBS OF

CHICAGO, July 7 .- While journeying to this city from New-York, tast week, the express train passed s group of buildings, some twenty in number, that attracted my attention. They were situated in a ravine far up a mountain slope through which a small stream wound its way, to swell in a few days or weeks the carrent of some mighty river. They wore the appearance of utter desolation that quickly overtakes the habitation of man when man has departed. But in this case man himself had assisted the elements in dismantling these former homes. Doors, window sashes and everything easily movable had been carried away. All this was taken in at a glance as the train sped by, and in an instant the cause was revealed. Across the stream stood what had once been a sawmill but the saws, the machinery, and even the water-wheel had disappeared. It was needless to ask explanations. This village on the mountainside had been created for a purpose: it had served the end of its creation, and had been permitted to go to decay. Probably the timber, such as had been used in the mill, had been exhausted within available distance, and all that was worth removing of the old mill and houses had been carried to some new field of operation. As I pursued my way, I thought of the desolate spot on the mountains and drew a mental picture of the scene, with the cottages filled with life and activity, children playing about the doors and the old mill in operation, its insatiable maw supplied from dawn till dark with food, by a score of hardy

In exploring the wonders of Chicago, this marvellons giant of the West, I had forgotten this little woodland picture, when suddenly it was recalled to me. I had visited one of the pretty suburban villages on the lake side, and had driven Newburg, July 9.—The body of an unknown man, well dreased, was found near the West Shore Railroad track, a mile north of here, this afternoon. His face had been crushed in, and the remains had probably lain there they were found for a week. It is not known whether be was murdered or met an accidental death, the coroner is making as investigation.

\*\*NINE WORKMEN KILLED.\*\*

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS OF POWDER FIRED—A PREMATURE EXPLOSION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 9 (Special).—A party of mine workmen were employed yesterday afternoon grading a portion of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railroad in Chester County sixteen miles from Fort Mill. The party were blasting rock and had about 1,000 pounds of glant powder. The camp where the majority of the workmen were was some distance from the place the nine workmen were biasting. Just before sunset a terrible explosion was heard, but no attention was paid to it. Last night noue of the workmen returned to camp, and with a friend a few miles into the interior, when

"Perhaps you know," he said, "that a few years ago Chicago ran wild over suburban village sites. Values of land in some of the older towns within easy reach by raid had increased in a greater ratio than in thicago itself, and everybody who had money to invest or who wanted to live in a cottage out of the smoke of the city began to search for low price building lots on the line of some railroad Soon advertisements began to appear of lots for sale in the new and flourishing village of—
Mads were exhibited by the agent of the company owning the unseld lots, and finally in the completeness of time the public was invited to visit the beaut ful spot on a specified day. An excursion fram was provided, made up of Puliman cars, free for all, and an expensive banquet was to be served in the new village.

"Au inspiring scene met the view of the arriving party. All was bustle and activity, fluge biles of impressive heaped up in all directions, and scores of workmen were busy with spare, saw, hammer and chied. Here foundation si is were being laid, there heavy posts and beams were orced into place by brawny arms, and over yonder the chek of the hammer and the sund of the saw was heard as boards, clapboards and shingles were a curely lastened, Every workman labored with his might. It was evident that the future occupants of these coffages were impatient for their completion and spared no expease. There was no doubt of the prosperity of this new suburb; there could be none. Before the banquet had been digested and the train had returned to Chicago nearly every man who ha gone out with any purpose of buying a lot had done so, and had paid the price of a part of it to oind the bargain.

"The next day there were only enough laborers in the new village to gather up the tools and to ship the unused lumber to the vards from which it had been hired. No sound of industry has been heard here since that time. It was a good day's work for the man or the company who had boogst a tract of worthless land for a sog. You see, these old shell

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

THRONGS BEGINNING TO ARRIVE. ROUND ISLAND PARK, July 9 .- Another season has opened here, and though it is quite early suests are coming in gratifying numbers. Each incoming train bears a larger number of newcomers than its predecessor, and everything betoken a prosperous summer. The weather is deligatful and has been for some time, for there have been n rainy days, and though the rays of the sun are powerful during the day, the cool, dry breeze which blows incessantly down the river prevents any discomfort from

incessantly down the river prevents any discomfort from the heat.

The Kev. M. M. Kinney preached in the Tabernacle at Thousand Island Park last canday. On Sunday, July 17, the Rev. Dr. Newman is expected to preach.

Mr. D. E. Ross, of tyers, Ross & to., of Carthage, N. Y., is building a cottage at I housand island Park.

At the Crossmon House there are upward of 150 guests already. A party rom the barracks at Sackett's Harbor is here. The orchestra has just arrived and dancing is in order every evening. Later in the season there will be germans occasionally.

A part of Theodore Thousa's orchestra renders the music at the I housand Island House.

Among the guests at the hotels the following may be mentioned:

Round Island Park Hotel.—M. H. Bent, of Antwern.

Among the guests at the hotels the following may be mentioned:

Nonad Island Purk Hotel.—M. H. Bent, of Antwerp,
N. Y. Editor of The Watertonen Davy Times; Mr. and Mrs.
C. B. Norman, of Newark, N. J.; F. A. Ellis and wife,
Louis B. Schraun and wife, inarris Tilson and wife, of New-York; J. O. Shelley and family, of Chieazo.

Oressmon House.—Captain George Sweet and wife, of New-York; J. O. Shelley and family, of Chieazo.

Otheries W. Abbot., Lieutenants W. H. Gordon and D. J.
Baker, of Sacsett's Harbor.

Thouseand Island House.—Judge Frederick G. Gedingy and wife, D. D. Acker, of Acker, Merrall & Condit, of New-York; Isaac Croit, of Bethlehem, N. I.; Samuel Sandheim, of New-York; J. Widmer Nelles, of Montreal; General Harry Brinker and wife, of Rochester; F. W. Lee and family, of Bergen Point, N. J.; Gregory Sulton and it. R. Chirk and samily, of New-York.

Thousand Island Purk Hotel.—C. H. Leet, E. J. Toeler, Ir., II., and A. Levy and S. Sternieck, of New-York; Newton Platt and wife, of Boston: Henry Geoderham and wife, of Foronto, and E. A. Gooter, of E. C. Burt & Co., of New-York.

WILL "HARRY" HILL GO TO PRISON ! Recently when "Harry" Hill pleaded guilty to a vio-lation of the theatrical law and was let off with a tine,

lation of the theatrical law and was let off with a line, on his promise no: to violate the law in future, Recorder Smyth threatened to send him to prison if he did not keep his promise. On that account the keeporder suspended scutence on one indictment to which Hill had pleaded guilty At 10 o'clock last night Capitain Meakin, of the Mulberry Street Squad, sent two young policemen. Thorn and Ryan, to little place in search of evidence. They were supplied with beer by Noran Murray, a waitrees, and Charles Fish, the cashier. The waitres and cashier were arrested, but were bailed out at the police station. Hill was not to be found about his place last night, but it was ead that he probably would be arrested on a bench warrant immediately.